

26296

Study in the field of coordination-...

S/190/61/003/008/009/019
B110/B218

polymers with flexible chains, which contained $-(CH_2)_n-$ or $[O(CH_2)_2]_nO-$ groups between the benzene nuclei. For this purpose, three aromatic bis- β -diketones were synthesized: 4,4'-bis(acetoacetyl) diphenyl ethane (I); 4,4'-bis(acetoacetyl) ethylene diphenyl ether (II); and 4,4'-bis(acetoacetyl) diphenyl diethylene glycol ether (III). Synthesis was made according to the author's certificate of the USSR, no. 126488, 1959, by acetoacetylating the aromatic compounds by means of acetanhydride in the presence of BF_3 . As compared to Claisen's condensation, the reaction is one-staged and results in a high yield. To prevent formation of intermediates, a large excess of acetanhydride is necessary, molar ratio 1 : 20 - 30. I (melting point 147 - 148°C) was obtained in a yield of 10% referred to diphenyl ethane. The reaction temperature was 40 - 50°C. The infrared spectrum confirmed the structure of p-substituted bis- β -diketone of diphenyl ethane (for keto-enols, characteristic absorption at 1600 cm^{-1} , for 1,4-substituted benzene nuclei, characteristic absorption at 845, and 790 cm^{-1}). As a by-product (10%), diphenyl ethane-
Card 2/8

26296

Study in the field of coordination-...

S/190/61/003/008/009/019
B110/B218

β -diketone (melting point 81.5 - 82.5°C) was obtained. II (melting point 169 - 170°C) was obtained in optimum yield (16%) at -10°C. The ethylene diphenyl ether, brought into reaction with acetanhydride, was synthesized in the autoclave (150°C, 50 atm) by reaction with sodium phenolate and 1,2-dichloro ethane. III (melting point 125.5 - 126°C, yield 7-9%) was obtained at a reaction temperature of from -5 to +5°C. Diethylene glycol diphenyl ether was synthesized as initial compound by reaction of Na phenolate with β, β' -dichloro diethyl ether (200°C, 50 atm). Since the compounds had not yet been described, the authors synthesized I also by Claisen condensation and found it to be identical with the compound obtained by direct acetoacetylation. Compounds II and III could not be produced according to Claisen. By reacting I, II, and III with acetates of bivalent metals, the authors obtained the compounds given in the Table. In this, they made the following observations: The solubility of the polymer depends on the ionic radius of the metal which forms the polymer chain. It was found that introduction of the groups $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$;

Card 3/8

Study in the field of coordination-...

²⁶²⁹⁶
S/190/61/003/008/009/019
B110/B218

-OCH₂CH₂O-, and -OCH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂O between the benzene nuclei resulted in coordination-chain polymerization. The molecular weights, determined ebullioscopically, were at about 2000 - 3000. The films produced at 200 - 300°C and 50 atm were brittle. The thermomechanical curves and the X-ray picture of the beryllium compounds of II confirmed the crystal structure of the polymers. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 18, 1960

Card 4/8

BASNEVA, V.A.

Hygienic aspects of work connected with the repair, graduation,
and operation of mercuric devices. Gig. i san. no.10:47 0 '55
(MERCURY INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (MLRA 9:1)

BASNIN, R.V., inzhener-kapitan 1-go ranga; STAVITSKIY, V.T., inzhener-
~~kapitan 1-go ranga~~

Know well the theory of a ship and its seaworthiness. Mor. sbor.
47 no.5:60-62 My '64. (MIRA 18:6)

BASNIN, R.V., inzhener-kapitan 1-go ranga; IOSSA, V.A., kapitan 1-go
ranga zapasa

Training of students of naval schools. Mor. sbor. 48 no.5:
72-77 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DASHIN, S.A.

"Resultsof the work of a leading collecting unit."
Tabak 13, no. 3, 1952.

SEMYGLIA, P.T.; BASNIYEV, K.S.

Certain particular aspects of the elaboration of experimental
data of gas wells. Gaz. prom. 4 no.12:7-9 D '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Gas wells)

BASNIYEV, K.S.; TSYBUL'SKIY, G.P.

Using Leibenson's transformation to process pressure build-up curves in gas wells. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;neft' i gaz 7 no. 1: 35-38 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im.akad.Gubkina.

BAN AKOSH; BASNIYEV, K.S.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, V.N.

Basic equations of the permeability of compressible porous media.
PMTF no.3:52-55 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Differential equations, Partial) (Permeability)
(Porous materials)

SHMYGLYA, P.T.; BASNIYEV, K.S.

Practice of commercial exploitation of the Anastasiyevskoye-
Troitskoye gas field. Trudy KF VNII no.5:31-38 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Kuban--Gas, Natural)

BASNIYEV, K.S.; GUREVICH, G.R.; NIKOLAYEVSKY, V.N. (Moscow)

"On gas-condensate flow in porous media"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

BASNIYEV, K.S.

Stationary inflow of a real gas to a well in a deformed bed.
Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefi no.25:74-82 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut nefte-
khimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika Gubkina.

BASNY, F. MUDR.

Various duties of public health education in the struggle against diseases in industry. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.1:45-47 Jan 57.

1. Krajsky osvetovy lekar, Brno.

(PUBLIC HEALTH, educ.

role in prev. of indust. occup. dis. (Cs))

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, prev. & control

indust., role of public health educ. (Cs))

BASO, M.

Reconstruction of Bratislava Castle. p. 125.
No. 4, Apr. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

BASOK, M. Ya.

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Jul/Aug 51

"Electrophoretic Investigations of Blood Serum Proteins in Infectious Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)," I. A. Ovin, M. Ya. Basok, V. I. Ovin, Pathophysiol Dept, Gen Dermatol Venereol Inst, Min of Pub Health USSR and Therapeutic Hosp of Puzose District of Moscow

"Terap Arkhiv" Vol XXII, No 4, pp 37-40

Electrophoretic investigation of blood serum in Botkin's disease shows regular lowering of albumin level and lowering of the albumin-globulin coef. There is as a rule increase of the

192T85

USSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases Jul/Aug 51
(Contd)

Fraction of beta- and gamma-globulins as compared with the serum of healthy persons. The rates of movement of fractions in electrophoresis of the serum of patients with infectious hepatitis show values which do not differ from the normal.

192T85

PA 192T85

CA BASOK, M. Ya.

118

Significance of electrophoretic studies of proteins of blood serum in clinical internal diseases. I. A. Otvin, M. Ya. Basok, and V. I. Otvin (Ministry Health, Moscow). *Min. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 29, No. 4, 82-8 (1951).—The electrophoretic method was tested successfully for analysis of blood serum-protein fractions. Av. normal values were albumin 56%, α_1 -globulin 5.1%, α_2 -globulin 8.8%, β -globulin 13.3%, and γ -globulin 16.5%. In jaundice the γ -globulin fraction rises in the majority of cases, while obstructive jaundice does not appear to cause such a rise. In acute nephritis the albumin drops and the albumin/globulin ratio declines with a rise in γ - and α_2 -globulins. In pneumonia a decline of albumin and rise in α_1 - and α_2 -globulins is noted. In myeloma a most drastic rise in γ -globulin occurs with corresponding declines in all other fractions; as high as 54% γ -globulin was found. In cardiosclerosis, the albumin declines and the γ -globulin rises; a similar result is seen in many cardiovascular diseases, especially in rheumatic forms of ailments, in which α_1 - and α_2 -globulin fractions usually rise. Liver infections characteristically drop the albumin level and cause a rise in γ - and β -globulins. G. M. K.

KHACHATUROV, Khristofor Georgiyevich; LYNDIN, Nikolay Ivanovich;
SEMENOV Yuriy Aleksandrovich; BASOK, Semen Izrailovich;
FAVORSKIY, V.Ye., red.; ALABYSHEVA, N.A., red.izd-va;
GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Practices of the "Avtoarmatura" Plant in the bending of
contacts and the efficient organization of die storage]
Opyt zavoda "Avtoarmatura" po gibke kontaktov i ratsional'-
noi organizatsii khraneniia shtampov. Leningrad, 1963. 11 p.
(Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen
peredovym opytom. Seriya: Goriachaia i kholodnaia obrabotka
metallov dayleniem, no.7) (MIRA 17:3)

BASONIK. P.M., inzhener

Furnace with pneumatic mechanical stokers. Der.prom. 4 no.4:
27-28 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Leningradskaya mebel'naya fabrika no.3
(Furnaces) (Stokers, Mechanical)

BASONSKA, HALINA

Halina Basonska and Krystyna Orylska: "New Volumetric Method of Determination of Cadmium, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 30, No 1, Warsaw, 1956. Published from the Research Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry, Mikolaj Kopernik University, Torun, 13 Dec 54.

ANDRIANOV, W.; BASOV, A.

Possibilities for increasing labor productivity in petroleum refining.
Sots. trud no.10:51-55 0 '56. (MLRA/9:11)
(Petroleum --Refining)

BISOV, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; IZAKOV, F., inzh.

High-frequency currents increase the germinability of seeds. Nauka i
pered. op. v sel'khoz. 18 no.2:54-56 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo
khozaystva.

(Germination) (Plants, Effect of electricity on)

BASOV, A.

Device for compressing piston rings. Avt.transp. 32 no.7:37 J1 '54.
(Piston rings) (MLRA 7:9)

ASOV, A.

ASOV, A.

Lifter for the bushing of the axis of an intermediate timing gear
of a ZIS - 5 engine. Avt.transp. 32 no.11:36 N '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Automobiles--Electric equipment)

BASOV, A.

Assembly knock-out rod. Avt.transp.32 no.12:29 D '54.
(Automobiles—Repairing) (MIRA 8:3)

BASOV, A.

Using out-of-order timing gear covers of ZIS-5 engines.
Avt. transp. 33 no.5:34 My '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Automobiles--Engines)

BASOV, A.

Hoisting device for removing and replacing the gear boxes of
ZIS-5 and ZIS-150 trucks. Avt.transp. 33 no.11:32 N '55.

(MLBA 9:3)

(Motortrucks--Repairing)

BASOV, A.

Controlled by an instrument. Za bezop. dvizh. 5 no.4:6
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela avtobazy
No. 1 Upravleniya trgovogo transporta.
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

BASOV, A.

Basov, A. - "Mechanical sculptor (Electric duplicating machine fully-automatic of T. N. Sokolov, Summary)," Illustrated by V. Buravlev, Znaniye-sila, 1948, No. 11, p. 5-8.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

BASOV, A.A.

"Dog center for cylindrical grinding."
Stan. 1 instr., 23, no. 2, 1952.

DASOV, A.A.

"Combination broach for groove broaching and bevelling."
Stan. i instr. 23 no. 6, 1952

1. BASOV, A. A.; N. N. MAKLAOV
2. USSR (600)
4. Milling Machines
7. Cutting of grooved shafts with cut-away grooves. Stan. i instr. 23 no. 8, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

BASOV, A. A.

BASOV, A.A.

~~Security device for grinders of grinding machines. Stan. 1 instr.~~
25 no.5:26-27 My '54. (MIRA 7:6)
(Grindinding and polishing—Safety measures)

BASOV, A. A.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Industrial Processes

Card 1/1

Author : Basov, A. A.

Title : Improvement in impeller construction of a dust collector

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., No. 5, 27 - 28, May 1954

Abstract : The improvement in working conditions of a workshop, achieved through certain modifications in the impeller system of dust collectors, is discussed. The effectiveness of dust collectors with modified impellers increased by more than 2.5 times. Drawing.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

USSR/Miscellaneous - Packing-glands

Card : 1/1

Authors : Basov, A. A.

Title : The use of lead packing-glands on grinding machines.

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed. 6, 37, June 1954

Abstract : The use of lead packing-glands on grinding machines, and their comparison with leather-type glands, is discussed. Methods for installing the glands on machine shafts, and factors resulting in a saving of oil are mentioned. Diagrams.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

BASOV, A. A.

USSR/Engineering - Protective coatings

Card 1/1 : Pub. 103 - 20/23

Authors : Basov, A. A.

Title : ~~Methods for insulating tools against acid action, during normal chemical poisoning~~

Periodical : Stan. 1 instr. 8, page 38, Aug 1954

Abstract : A report concerning the use of a special glue, consisting of cellulose dilluted in acetone, for insulating tools against acid action during normal chemical poisoning is presented.

Institution :

Submitted :

BASOV, A.A.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine tool

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 13/25

Authors : Basov, A. A.

Title : ~~Changing the design of a spindle-section housing a cone roller bearing~~
Changing the design of a spindle-section housing a cone roller bearing

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 1, page 29, Jan 1955

Abstract : The modernization of a spindle section on universal milling machines for an easier replacement and adjustment of cone roller bearings, is discussed. Drawing.

Institution :

Submitted :

Basov, A. A.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Nameplates

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 18/25

Authors : Basov, A. A.

Title : ~~USSR/ Miscellaneous - Nameplates~~
The production of nameplates and operational tables and diagrams
for lathes

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 1, page 32, Jan 1955

Abstract : The production, chemical treatment, emulsion plating and drying
of aluminum nameplates and operational tables and diagrams for
lathes, is briefly described.

Institution :

Submitted :

BASOV, A. A.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 12/19

Authors : Basov, A. A.

Title : Extension of the service life of lathe cutter holders

Periodical : Stan. 1 instr. 2, page 32, Feb 1955

Abstract : Brief report is presented on how to extend the service life of lathe tool holders (cutter holders). Drawing.

Institution:

Submitted:

BASOV, A.I.

Generalizing the experience acquired in operating and improving the
equipment of nonferrous metal ore dressing plants. TSvet. met. 38
no.4:91-93 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

BASOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; YEZDOKOVA, M.I.,
red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical equipment of plants of heavy nonferrous metals]
Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie zavodov tiazhelykh tsvetnykh
metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 699 p. (MIRA 14:9).
(Nonferrous metal industries—Equipment and supplies)

BASOV, A. M.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Possibility for Application of
Single-Phase Electric Motors for Driving Agriculture Machines."

27 June 49

Moscow Inst for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture
imeni V. M. Molotov

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

BASOV, A.M.

U S S R .

621.313.13 : 621.335.33 : 621.3.012.2
 2211. Combination of the circle diagram of the electric motor with the coordinate system of the performance diagram of an electric tractor. A. M. Basov. *Elektrichestvo*, 1954, No. 11, 49-51. In Russian.

A necessary preliminary step before combining performance and circle diagram of the motor of an electric tractor is to reduce the current scale of the circle diagram to the torque scale of the performance diagram. The circle diagram is then plotted in the usual way in the fourth quadrant of the co-ordinate system of the performance diagram, taking care that the voltage vector is parallel to the axis of the ordinates and the line of the power supplied $P = 0$ parallel to the X-axis. The circle diagram plotted in the fourth quadrant is then turned through 180° about the line of the power supplied which results in a mirror image of the diagram. This has then to be displaced parallel to the line of the power supplied until a certain point on the line of torques $M = 0$ coincides with the origin of the co-ordinates. This brings the

point corresponding to the short-circuit conditions of the motor on to the axis of the torques of the graph below the origin of the co-ordinates. The distance of the two points then determines the starting torque of the motor. A parallel to the Y-axis through the origin of the torque line produced to intersection with the X-axis of the graph then determines the axis of the r.p.m. of the motor, so that, when the r.p.m. scale has been found, the lines of the theoretical speeds of the motor may be drawn (these determining the transmission ratios necessary) in the fourth quadrant of the graph. This combined diagram enables current, power, efficiency and other parameters of interest for the performance of the tractor to be determined from given loads. This combined diagram, though essentially intended for steady-state conditions, helps in the theoretical treatment of transient conditions.

B. F. KRAUS

BASEV, A. M.

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. S., Docent

105-58-4-33/37

TITLE: Dissertations (Dissertatsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 92-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences 1946-1954. At the Moscow Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture (Moskovskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva). P. F. Skvortsov, on October 23, 1946: "Asynchronous Generator With Condenser Excitation". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov and Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Yu. S. Chechet. N. P. Stepanov, on June 25, 1947: "The Problem of Using Monophase Transformers in Networks With Small Load Density". Official opponents were: Professor V. N. Stepanov, Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov, and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent V. N. Andrianov. D. V. Abramchev, in October 1948: "Performance of Three-Phase Asynchronous Motor in Monophase Condenser Operation". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor Ye. V. Nitusov and Member of the Academy VASKhNIL M. O. Yevreinov.

Card 1/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

A. M. Basov, on October 5, 1949: "Investigation of the Possibilities for the Use of Monophase Motors for Driving Agricultural Machinery". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences P. N. Listov and Candidate of Technical Sciences M. P. Gorbunov.

Ye. M. Cheburkina, on June 30, 1950: "Complex Use of Motors in Agriculture". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor P. N. Listov and Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko.

M. S. Levin, on January 5, 1951: "Problems of Parallel Operation of Electric Power Stations in the Power Supply to Agricultural Consumers". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor D. A. Gorodskiy and Candidate of Technical Sciences R. M. Kantor.

S. G. Kuzanov, on December 21, 1951: "New Methods for the Electric Calculation of Agricultural High-Voltage Networks With Steel Lines". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Professor V. N. Stepanov.

V. K. Plyugachev, on December 21, 1951: "Problems of the Calculation of Electric Networks With Steel Wires". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent S. A. Ul'yanov.

Card 2/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

S. A. Nacharyan, on April 25, 1952: "Problems of the Dynamic Stability of Local Hydroelectric Power Stations". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N. A. Sazonov and Candidate of Technical Sciences R. M. Kantor.

I. V. Karpov, on June 27, 1952: "Investigation of a Three-Phase Rectifying Scheme in Plants With Forced Excitation in Electric Power Stations for Agricultural Purposes in the Case of Asymmetric Short-Circuits". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Candidate of Technical Sciences I. V. Kodkind.

V. V. Yurasov, on April 3, 1953: "The Use of Condensers for the Maintenance of Voltage States in Rural Networks". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences A. G. Zakharin and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent P. F. Skvortsov.

L. G. Prishchep, on May 22, 1953: "Investigation of Monophase Short-Circuits and of Safety Earthenings in an Electro-Tractor Aggregate". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences I. A. Budzko and Doctor of Technical Sciences A. G. Zakharin.

L. V. Nikonov, on January 15, 1954: "Repair of Transformers

Card 3/4

Dissertations

105-58-4-33/37

in Agricultural Production". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor P. N. Listov and Professor S. A. Burguchev.

V. T. Sergovantsev, on February 26, 1954: "Problems of the Remote Control of Local (Rural) Energy Systems". Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor L. Ye. Ebin and Candidate of Technical Sciences M. I. Karlinskaya.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electrical engineering-Reports

Card 4/4

BASOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; IZAKOV, F.Ya., inzh.; SHMIGEL', V.N.,
inzh.; YASNOV, G.A., inzh.

Grain cleaning in the electric field. Mekh.i elek.sots. sel'-
khoz. 17 no.5:25 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Grain--Cleaning)

BASOV, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOVALEV, Ivan
Yegorovich, aspirant

Starting conditions of electric motors driving machinery
with crank gear mechanisms. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh.
3 no.9:112-117 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra primeneniya elektrichestva v sel'skom khozyaystve
chelyabinskogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Electric driving)

BASOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALEV, I.Ye., inzh.

Electromagnetic transients in asynchronous drives with variable loads. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.2:48-50 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Electric motors, Induction)

BASOV, A.M.; SHMIGEL', V.N.

Measuring the specific inductive capacitance of separate grains.
Izm.tekh. no.10:46-48 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Electric measurements)

S/196/61/000/010/025/037
E194/E155


AUTHORS: Basov, A.M., and Kovalev, I.Ye.

TITLE: Electromagnetic transient processes in induction drives with variable load

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.10, 1961, 9-10, abstract 10K 68. (Mekhaniz. i elektrifik. sots. s. kh. no.2, 1961, 48-50)

TEXT: The article analyses the need to allow for the influence of the electromagnetic transient process during alteration of the load on an induction motor. Here allowance is made not only for the load frequency, but for the flywheel mass of the drive and the amplitude of the variable component of the load torque. To calculate transient conditions the actual drive is replaced by an equivalent circuit. Calculated curves are given that characterise the degree of change in the variable component of torque as a function of the load frequency. The curves apply to drives with various ratios of mechanical to electromagnetic time-constant, both with and without allowance for the electromagnetic transient process. It is observed that when the ratio

Card 1/2



Electromagnetic transient processes... S/196/61/000/010/025/037
E194/E155

of electromagnetic to mechanical time-constants is about 0.2-0.1, the effect of the electromagnetic transient process is negligible at load fluctuations below $20 s_k$ (slip frequency); and if there are large flywheel masses it is negligible whatever the frequency of fluctuation. When the time-constants mentioned above have a certain limiting ratio, the static mechanical characteristics of an induction motor can be used to derive its transient performance under load fluctuations of any frequency. ✓
4 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ODNOL'KO, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; BASOV, A.N., inzh.

Electronic scanning of color phototelegraphy images. Trudy LEIS
no.2:210-223 '57. (MIRA 15:5)
(Phototelegraphy)

Basov, A. N.

93-5-11/19

AUTHORS: Basov, A. N., Andrianov, V. M.

TITLE: Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Ob optimal'noy moshchnosti novykh neftepererabatyvayushchikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 5, pp. 43-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the most important principles underlying the distribution of socialist production is that it should be located as close as possible to the sources of raw materials, fuel and the consumer. It is an established fact that it is more economical to refine oil in areas of demand than to refine it in the vicinity of the oil field and then transport the product to the areas of demand. The bringing of refineries closer to the consumer does not mean that their capacity should remain unchanged. It only eliminates the disproportion between production and consumption of petroleum products in the economic areas of the country. Refineries are increasing and will continue to increase their capacity in order to meet the 1960 goals. Experience at home and abroad shows that a twofold increase in the capacity of a refinery

Card 1/6

93-5-11/19

Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Cont.)

accompanied by a simultaneous twofold expansion of technological units and supporting installations makes it possible to cut capital investment by 25%, operational cost by 10-50% and raise operational efficiency by approximately 70%. Selection of the optimum capacity for a refinery must be based on concrete conditions of the refining industry, which can be determined by an increase in demand for petroleum products in individual areas of the country. The capacity of each new refinery should be in line with the growth of the network of the points of demand for petroleum products. A too great an expansion of the refining capacity may cause a considerable increase in operational and capital expenditures for the transportation of petroleum products, which may not be offset by the savings effected by the expansion of the refinery. The distances to be covered in transporting the finished products depend on the area and the shape of the zone which is to be supplied. Two different zone shapes are discussed. One, a circular, represents an area where points of demand for petroleum products are close to each other and are evenly dispersed. This type of distribution is typical of the European part of the USSR. The average run in a circular zone

Card 2/6

93-5-11/19

Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Cont.)

equals $\frac{2}{3} R$ (radius). This capacity of a refinery is increased from 3 to 6 and then to 12 million tons, i. e., when the number of refineries is reduced from 4 to 2 and then to 1, the area to be supplied increases inversely, i.e., $S_3 = 2S_2 = 4S_1$, while the radius of each circular zone and consequently, the average run with supplies increases as follows: $R_3; R_2; R_1 = 2: \sqrt{2}: 1$.

While circular zones are taken to represent the European part of the USSR, the eastern part is represented by long rectangular zones due to the approximate distribution of demand centers. In rectangular zones the average runs would be directly proportional to the area. Although in practice the zone will not be exactly circular or rectangular, yet the margin of error will be small enough to justify such generalization. In calculating the capital and operational expenditures per ton - kilometer, it has been assumed that the ratio of the volume of petroleum products moved by pipeline to the volume of petroleum products moved by pipeline to the volume of petroleum products transported by rail is 7 : 3. The data in the table show that the

Card 3/6

93-5-11/19

Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Cont.)

capital and operational expenditures per ton of petroleum products supplied increase with an increase in the capacity of the refinery. Each twofold increase in the capacity of a refinery results in a 40% increase in capital and operational expenditures per ton of products supplied in a circular zone and in a corresponding 100% increase if the products are transported in a rectangular zone. Since the absolute increase in capital and operational sums spent on transportation is, however, not very large, it is covered by the savings effected in capital and operational sums spent on refineries. Resultant curves representing the change of capital and operational expenditures per ton of petroleum products delivered to the consumers are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the case of a circular zone of demand the economy effected will be greater in those instances in which a twofold increase in the capacity of the refinery is accompanied by a twofold expansion of the capacity of the supporting technological installations. In the case of a rectangular zone of demand, when the capacity of a refinery is increased twice but there is no corresponding twofold increase in the capacity of the supporting technological installations, the

Card 4/6

93-5-11/19

Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Cont.)

savings in capital and operational expenditures are not large enough to offset the increase in sums spent on the transportation of petroleum products. Hence, in this case it is necessary to double also the capacity of the supporting installations. It should be noted that the above mentioned figures and assumptions are characteristic of a situation planned for 1960 when the first new series of refineries is to be put into operation. The 1965 estimated demand for petroleum products in the eastern part of the Soviet Union is at least 5 t/km². The curves in Table 3 show the changes in economic indices representing the production and the supply of motor fuels. The diagram shows that in connection with the sharp increase in the density of the points of demand for petroleum products throughout Siberia and the Far East a fully acceptable annual capacity for each refinery is 12,000,000 tons per year. Even high-capacity refineries with low-capacity supporting installations can effect large savings in capital investments, although in this case the operational expenses per ton of motor fuels would increase slightly for the consumer. In conclusion it is stated that an analysis of conditions reflecting

Card 5/6

93-5-11/19

Optimum Capacity of New Refineries (Cont.)

the expansion of the USSR petroleum industry in the near future provides justification for the planned capacity of 12,000,000 tons per year for each new refinery. That figure is by no means a constant since the capacity of the refinery will have to be increased as the demand for petroleum products increases.

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Card 6/6

SOV/65-59-4-5/14

AUTHORS: Agafonov, A.V., Basov, A.N., Manakov, N.Kh. and
Manshilin, V.V.

TITLE: Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum
and of Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical
Natural Catalyst (Kombinirovannaya ustanovka pryamoy
peregunki nefti i kataliticheskogo krekinga ostatochnogo
syr'ya na mikrosfericheskom prirodnom katalizatore)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4,
pp 25-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Petroleum refineries have to process asphalt-tar
substances of petroleum which can be extremely difficult.
Processing methods hitherto applied use high temperatures
(above 450°C) at high or low pressures. A high yield of
tarry residues and poor quality gasoline or distillate
fractions and petrols of low quality and also hard
residues in the form of petroleum coke are obtained by
thermo-cracking. The temperature is an important factor
during thermal destructive processes. It has been found
that temperatures should be selected to give fractions
with octane numbers exceeding 70 and that the cetane

Card 1/4

SOV/65-59-4-5/14

Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of
Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst

number of the diesel fuel fraction should not exceed 42 to 43. The VNII NP have developed an economical catalytic destructive process for the treatment of residual petroleum crudes which makes it possible to obtain high grade gasoline and diesel fuels in industrial quantities. The process was tested under laboratory, pilot plant and industrial conditions. The VNII NP is, in collaboration with the Giproneftezavod Institute, at present designing two plants where the simultaneous fractional distillation and catalytic cracking of the petroleum crude can be carried out, one with an annual capacity of 2 million tons and a second of 3 million tons. The lay-out of both factories will be the same as is shown in Fig 1. The asphalt-tar substances will be subjected to the direct action of aluminium silicate catalysts which will be sufficiently active to ensure decomposition of the high molecular petroleum fractions (boiling above 530 to 550°C). The light gas-oil fractions of the petroleum will not be decomposed and the cetane number of the diesel fuel

Card 2/4

SOV/65-59-4-5/14

**Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of
Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst**

fraction, obtained during the process, should be 42 to 43 or higher. The newly-formed fraction of the gasoline should have an octane number of 76 to 78 and above. The crude petroleum or fuel oil can be directly supplied into the reactor. Various further improvements in the process are described. The percentage composition of the end product obtained on a natural microspherical catalyst in an industrial plant is given, as well as experimental data, obtained by VNII NP during 1958, on fuel oil subjected to catalytic cracking on a pilot plant. The coke deposited on the catalyst can be separated by roasting at a temperature of about 600°C; the importance of the catalyst is discussed. By using pneumatic transport for the catalyst in a highly concentrated current it is possible to decrease the height of the plant and, therefore, to lower construction costs. The regeneration of the catalyst is intensified. The considerable enlargement of the desorption zone in the reactor, and also the creation of a counter-current

Card 3/4

SOV/65-59-4-5/14

**Combined Plant for Fractional Distillation of Petroleum and of
Catalytic Cracking Residues on a Microspherical Natural Catalyst**

desorption zone in the regenerator for degasification and activation of the regenerated catalyst, decreases coke-formation and the yield of methane, gives higher grade gasoline and simplifies the further separation of cracking gases. Practically all the heat, generated by burning the coke and other component gases, is utilised. These vapours are used as power and also for desorption or for heating. The plant is also equipped for utilising the effluents. Comparative technical and economical characteristics are listed in a table. The authors also refer to a relevant article by Sherwood which was published in "Petroleum", 1959, Nr 2. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 1 English reference.

Card 4/4

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7. Ger'kovskiy sovmarkhoz (for Blagonravov).
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PA 29/49T91

USSR/Mining Methods

Aug 48

Excavating Machinery

"Excavating in the Kounradskiy Mine," D. L. Basov,
Mining Engr, 3½ pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 8

Attributes difficulties in stripping operations to
varying thickness of the overburden. Best performance
has been obtained by using ordinary quarry excavators
which are easy to adjust. Sketches most advantageous
disposition of excavators, with two photographs of
operations at subject mine.

29/49T91

PA 63/49T104

BASOV, D. L.

USSR/Mines

Mining Equipment
Mining Procedure

Dec 48

"Digging Trenches at the Kourad Mine," D. L. Basov, Mining Engr, Kourad Mining Adm, 3 pp

"Gor Zhur" No 12

Kourad mines are open-pit workings where two methods of exploitation are used: (1) stratified method (step method) and (2) horizontal method which consists of working the whole area of a level before going to a lower level. Describes difficulties encountered at 640-meter level where large quantities of water were met. Lists methods

63/49T104

USSR/Mines

(Contd)

Dec 48

employed for leading off the water to permit operations. Type NKV-56 pumps using a 2,960-rpm motor with a capacity of 100 cu m/hr.

63/49T104

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